

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

VOL. I.]

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[NUMBER 6.]

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS:

BY J. E. BRITTON.

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ADDRESS OF CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Fellow-citizens: The result of the "Peace Commissioners" is known to the country. The hopes of those who have hitherto believed that an honorable termination might be put to the war by negotiation have been rudely disappointed. The enemy, after drawing us into a conference, abruptly terminated it by insisting upon terms which they well knew we could never accept. Our absolute surrender and submission to the will of our conqueror are the only conditions vouchsafed by our arrogant foe. We are told that if we will lay down our arms, and place our lives, liberty, property and domestic institutions, at the feet of President Lincoln, that he will be merciful to us! Upon his clemency we must rely to save us from universal confiscation and extermination! Yes! these are the conditions upon which the people of the sovereign States composing this Confederacy may be allowed to do—what? To return into "the Union" for which they solemnly and deliberately withdrew themselves because their interest and their honor required it, and their repugnance to which four years of remorseless and cruel war have served but to intensify! Thanks be to God, who controls and overrules the counsels of men, the haughty insolence of our enemies, which they hoped would intimidate and break the spirit of our people, is producing the very contrary effect! From every part of the country there comes up in response a shout of mingled indignation and defiance!

A noble enthusiasm re-animates our gallant army who have been battling so long for freedom and independence! Let us all be united now. Let there be no parties or factions among us. Let us rise to the height of the great occasion. Let us all be willing to spend and be spent in the cause of our country. Let us contribute, freely, all that we have, if need be, to carry on the war until our final triumph is secured. Let us take fraternal counsels together and calmly consider our condition and prospects. Such a survey, we believe, must tend to re-assure and encourage even the least sanguine. We have, it is true, recently met with serious disasters. Our fortitude is being severely tried. We have suffered much, and must be prepared to suffer more in the cause for which we are struggling. Is the cause worth the sacrifice? To answer correctly we must constantly keep in mind the end for which we are contending.

What is our object in this war? The establishment of our independence, through which alone are to be secured the sovereignty of the States, and the right of self-government. What is the alternative? Our subjugation as a people? Is it possible to ever estimate the horrors of this terrible alternative? Can the imagination ever color the picture which would be presented in the event of our failure? If we fall, not only political degradation, but social humiliation must be our wretched lot. We would not only be political vessels, but serfs. An enemy, that has shown himself destitute of the ordinary sensibilities of human nature, and whose passions are embittered, enflamed against us, would assume the absolute control of our political and social destinies. In vain would a proud though vanquished people look even for that mercy which the conquered receive from a generous foe. Those "State Rights," which we have been taught to prize so dearly as the greatest bulwarks of Constitutional Liberty, and which from the earliest period of our history, we have so jealously guarded, would be annihilated. The Confederate States would be held as conquered provinces by the despotic Government at Washington. They would be kept in subjugation by the stern hand of military power, as Venetia and Lombardy have been held by Austria—as Poland is held by the Russian Czar. Not only would we be deprived of every political franchise dear to freemen, but socially we would be degraded to the level of slaves; if, indeed,

the refinement of malice in our enemies did not induce them to elevate the negro slave above his former matter. Not only would the property and estates of vanquished "rebels" be confiscated; but they would be divided and distributed among our African bondsmen. But why pursue the hideous picture further? Southern manhood revolts at the bare idea of the spectacle presented. Can you think of it unmoved? Can property—can life itself—be so dear to you as to allow you to weigh them for one moment against degradation so abject—against misery so profound? We do not and cannot believe it. If the proud memories and traditions of our first great revolution do not nerve you to eternal resistance to such a consummation—nor the example of our forefathers, who wrestled for the Independence they bequeathed us during seven long years of suffering greater than we have endured—let not the precious blood that has been already shed by our bravest and best in the present struggle cry out to us from our yet reeking soil in vain! Fruitlessly indeed have these sons and brothers—martyrs of Liberty—bled and died, if we falter now in the path which they have illumined before us!

In the revolution of '76 our armies and our people suffered far more than we have done. Our cities then were almost all in the hands of the British, and we were entirely cut off from all supplies from abroad, while our facilities for producing them were infinitely less than they now are. Greene tells us that the battle of Eutaw was won by men who had scarcely shoes to their feet or shirts to their backs. They protected their shoulders from being galled by the bands of their cross belts, by bunches of moss or turfs of grass. A detachment marching to Greene's assistance, passed through a region so swept by both armies that they were compelled to subsist on green peaches as their only diet. There was scarcely any salt for fifteen months, and when obtained it had to be used sparingly, mixed with hickory ashes. We need but allude to the terrible winter which Washington passed at Valley Forge with an army unpaid, half-starved and half-naked and shoeless, to convince us that such as our own brave soldiers are now enduring, their fathers, for a like cause, endured far more. Washington did not then despair. Lee does not now despair of the final triumph of a righteous cause. Why should we be doubtful—much less despondent—of our ultimate success?

The extent of our territory—the food producing capacity of our soil—the amount and character of our population—are elements of strength which, carefully husbanded and wisely employed, are amply sufficient to ensure our final triumph. The passage of hostile armies through our country, though productive of cruel suffering to our people and great pecuniary loss, gives the enemy no permanent advantage or foothold.

To subjugate a country, its civil government must be suppressed by a continuing military force, or supplanted by another, to which the inhabitants yield a voluntary or enforced obedience. The passage of hostile armies through our territory cannot produce this result. Permanent garrisons would have to be stationed at a sufficient number of points to strangle all civil government before it could be pretended, even by the United States Government itself, that its authority was extended over these States. How many garrisons would it require? How many hundred thousand soldiers would suffice to suppress the civil governments of all the States of this Confederacy, and to establish over them, even in name and form, the authority of the United States? In a geographical point of view, therefore, it may be asserted that the conquest of these Confederate States is impracticable.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday; and, from all we can learn, it appears that Sherman has attempted no advance since his check on that day.

General Hardee's victory, on the 16th instant, was a very important, and, as regards the enemy, a most bloody affair. General Johnston telegraphs that, in that battle, the Confederate loss was four hundred and fifty, while that of the enemy was three thousand three hundred.

The fight took place at Averasboro', on the Cape Fear river, half way be-

tween Raleigh and Fayetteville. General Johnston's defeat of the enemy last Sunday, the 19th instant, occurred at Bentonville, near the Neuse river. By these facts, we are informed that Sherman has been pushing towards Raleigh in two columns—one moving due north from Fayetteville, the other northwest from Newbern. General Hardee fought the former, General Johnston the latter.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The House of Representatives has passed a bill reported by the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores "to establish an Arsenal and Foundry in Deep River Valley in the State of North Carolina."

Valuable Book Found.

SCOTT'S COMMENTARY, vol. 2, 1 Kings—Proverbs, has been left at this office for the owner, who can get it by calling and paying for this advertisement. mch 30/65—tw

\$100 Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of H. L. Elliott, Esq., two cows. One, a low muddy white, or light roan cow, dry at present—the other a large dark red heifer perhaps calved by this time, horns spread out. The cows have been seen since the Yankee raid, and have perhaps strayed into some adjoining pasture. Any one finding one of the cows will receive \$50 reward or upon delivery of both cows will receive \$100 by application to Mrs. JAS. H. RION, mch 30/65—tw Winnsboro, S. C.

Woodward's Mill

GRINDS Corn on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Two and a half miles below Winnsboro. Meal given in exchange for oil and tallow at old prices. mch 28/65—tw T. W. WOODWARD.

To the Public.

THE subscriber, will pay a liberal reward for the recovery of his books, namely, two day books and two ledgers. They were taken by some persons from the lot where the furniture was, also one drawer belonging to a bureau. S. WOOLFE. mch 28/65—2pd

Hdqrs 7th Regt S. C. Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, March 10, 1865.

OFFICERS and Soldiers of the Seventh Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry, who are now absent without leave are called upon to return without delay to their command.

Many brave men linger to protect their suffering homes, or to engage the enemy upon their own soil—towards make the same excuse—but by remaining absent from their posts in the army they weaken our strength and postpone the hour of victory and peace. Soldiers must promptly return or be published as "deserters," arrested as "deserters" and punished as "deserters." The destruction of railroads is no excuse. Brave men will make their journey on foot, or on horseback, and rejoin their posts of duty in the Army. It will be no excuse to a soldier, that he is doing duty in another command; this can only be permitted by an order from the Commander-in-Chief without his order it is a military crime. It is especially urged upon men to bring with them good horses; being dismounted will not obtain for them new furloughs, but transfers to infantry.

A. C. HASKELL,

Col. 7th Regt. S. C. Cavalry.

mch 25/65—4

Who's the Owner?

A LADY'S HAT has been left at this office for identification. The owner will please come forward prove property, pay charges, and get the hat. mch 23/65

Hdqrs Armies of the C. S.

11th FEBRUARY, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

THE discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Orders No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order. mch 23/65—6 R. E. LEE, General.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

Hdqrs Armies of the C. States.

11th FEBRUARY, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

IN entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers, who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest Enrolling Officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with his requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. mch 23/65—6 R. E. LEE, General.

Rates of Postage.

ON LETTERS.

Single letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight, to any part of the Confederate States, shall be 10 cents.

An additional rate for each additional half ounce or less.

Drop letters 2 cents each.

In the foregoing cases, the postage to be prepaid by stamps on stamped envelopes.

Advertised letters 2 cents each.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

Sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight.

Weekly papers, 10 cents per quarter.

Semi-Weekly paper, 10 cents per quarter.

Tri-Weekly paper, 20 cents per quarter.

Four times a week 50 cents per quarter.

Five times a week 50 cents per quarter.

Six times a week 60 cents per quarter.

Daily paper 70 cents per quarter.

ON PERIODICALS.

Periodicals published oftener than semi-monthly shall be charged as newspapers.

Periodicals published monthly, not exceeding 2½ ounces in weight, 2½ cents per quarter; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, 2½ cents additional.

Semi-monthly, double that amount.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, each circular not sealed, handbill and engraving, not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 2 cents for any distance, 2 cents additional for each additional ounce or less beyond the first three ounces.

In all cases, the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

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TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY—A RAID ON GREENVILLE, ALA.—RAILROAD COLLISION AND ROBBERY OF SOUTHERN CITIZENS, &c.

MONTGOMERY, March 28.—A Federal column, of from 1,500 to 1,800 strong struck the Alabama & Florida Railroad, seventy miles below here, yesterday morning and burned a train. The passenger train, which left here on Thursday evening collided with the wreck and was captured. Conductor Winn, and some passengers, were wounded.

The passengers were robbed, and the rolling stock destroyed.

The enemy left, stating their destination to be Greenville. Gov. Watts called out the citizens to prepare for the defence of the city.

The commandant of the post ordered an organization of all belonging to the army to repel the movement on the railroad.

The steamer *Polly* and *Dixie* collided on the river, four miles above the city, last night. The *Dixie* was sunk. The passengers and crew were saved. Five hundred bales of cotton, that was on board, was lost.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MONTGOMERY, March 28.—The enemy that was on the railroad below, moved down the road after the capture and destruction of the trains below Greenville. Their force is 2,500, principally infantry.

The railroad is little injured so far, as ascertained.

Forces are rapidly accumulating for defence, and the alarm is subsiding.

The reported capture of Clanton's command, between Pollard and Pensacola, is unfounded.

FROM THE NORTH AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, March 29.—New York papers of the 27th have been received, from which the following summary is gathered:

Stanton, in a telegram to Dix relative to the enemy, says that by strong and sudden assaults the rebels captured Fort Sanders, but after serious contests the forts were recaptured, with 1,600 rebel prisoners, two battle flags and all the guns which were uninjured.

A later telegram claims the capture of 2,700; and says Grant estimates the rebel killed and wounded at 3,000. The Union loss is less than 800.

A dispatch from Schofield dated the 21st, reports that he occupied Goldsboro that evening, with but a slight opposition.

Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on Sunday. His right, the 17th corps, was near Mt. Olive on Sunday night.

Schofield reports the capture, at Goldsboro, of seven cars, and says that Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now using.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, convicted of being a spy, was executed on Saturday at Fort Lafayette.

Goldsboro closed at 157.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 29.—Additional Northern news has been received.

Singleton, on his return to Washington, ridiculed the renewal of the peace rumors, and was very certain that neither Davis nor Lee had any intention of submitting.

Crook has been assigned to the army of the Potomac.

Mosby has 600 men under his command. There are from three to 350 in London and the same number at Prince William.

The trial of the St. Albans raiders was concluded on Friday, and the decision promised on Wednesday.

The English Parliament had a discussion on the 13th, on the Canadian defences, some speakers regarding a war with the United States as probable. The House was, however, assured by the Ministers that the relations between England and the United States was altogether amicable.